Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1806. [No. 1575.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. M.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The BRIG
MARY & ALLEN,
EDWARD DODGE, Master,
Burthen 136 tons, in excellent order and well found. For terms enquire of

Lewis Deblois, *Alexandria*,
OR,
Allen & Francis Dodge,
George-Town,
April 7. d7*

THE SUBSCRIBER
Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.
February 12. d

SPANISH HIDES.
1000 Spanish Hides of excellent quality, just received, and for sale by
John Tucker.
April 9. 3taw3w.

Now Landing,
From Schooner Fame, from New-York, and for sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE,
30 Barrels prime Pork,
20 do. do. Beef.
Also, from Schooner Maria, from Boston,
5 bales Beerboon Gurrahs,
500 pieces yellow Nankeens,
In Store,
Imperial,
Young Hyson, } TEAS.
Hyson Skin
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Cask and box fresh Raisins,
Ground Ginger,
Muscovado Sugar in barrels,
Double refined loaf do.
200 boxes mould and dipt Candles, of a superior quality, for the West India market,
50 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels New England Rum,
8 pipes and half pipes Teneriffe Wine,
10 rolls milled Lead,
600 pair mens' coarse and fine Shoes.
WANTED,
A Bill on New-York for about 500 Dollars. Apply as above.
April 9. d

WILL BE LANDED,
On THURSDAY next,
On Colonel *Ramsay's* wharf, from on board the Schooner *Hiland*, JOHN YEATON, and for Sale, by
R. Young & W. Yeaton,
55 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
20 do. Molasses
400 bags Guadaloupe Green Coffee.
Also in Store,
80 boxes and 40 barrels white and brown Jagg Sugars
30 boxes Havana Segars
10 tons of Fustic, and
500 Spanish Hides.
April 8. 2aw

Received, this Day,
And for Sale, on very low terms,
15 hogsheads first quality Muscovado Sugar.
2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerains, assorted.
James Sanderson.
April 9. d.

☞ A young Lad of good morals and reputable connexions, that can write a tolerable hand, and understands accounts, may meet with an eligible situation to be instructed in mercantile transactions, and have his board, lodging, washing, and cloathing found him. For further information

Apply to the Printer.
April 12. 2aw3w

JOHN TUCKER
Has for Sale,
2000 bushels coarse Turk's-Island SALT;
20 hhds Muscovado Sugar;
10 bags Black Pepper;
3 trunks Chester's and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
500 Spanish Hides;
Teas, &c. &c.
ALSO,
A few bushels Seed Potatoes.
March 25. 3taw3w

JUST RECEIVED,
From Philadelphia,
50 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins
8 boxes fresh Olives, in bottles } of superior
8 do Anchovies } quality.
ALSO,
A very handsome assortment of Fancy Orange peel Boxes, Fancy Paper do. containing Looking Glasses, Perfumes, &c. Pincushions, with Glasses. Also, some handsome Pocket Books, and a few pots of first quality Rouge—for sale, by
Matthew Eakin.
Who has for Sale,
Lisbon Lemons, in boxes—and fresh Oranges.
March 13. 3taw1m

JOHN WATTS
Has just received and offers for sale, on the usual terms,
White and brown Ticklenburg
White and brown German Rolls
White and brown Platillas
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen
4-4 Shirting Cotton
Apron and shirting Checks
Chintzes and Calicoes
Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths
Superfine Cloths and Cassimere
Sewing Silks, Twists, and Threads
Cambrick Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4
Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-4
Plain Leno, do. do.
Tambored Leno, do. do.
Leno Veils, do. do.
Leno Shades and Draygona do.
Pic Nic Gloves and Mitts
Silk and Cotton Hose
Ladies Habit Gloves
Cambrick Handkerchiefs and Long Lawns
Gurrahs, Cossacs, and Bastes
Fresh Clover Seed, &c. &c.
March 4. co

Clover Seed,
(Warranted of the best quality]
Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for sale, on very low terms.
Mandeville & Jamesson.
Who have just received,
60 barrels old Rye Whiskey
5000 lbs Green Coffee
20 boxes fine Salad Oil
20 boxes Chocolate
1000 lbs heavy Pepper
10 boxes fresh Mustard
A few bales Tenneffee Cotton
100 reams Wrapping Paper.
March 22. d

NOTICE.

John Horsburgh & Robert Calder
HAVE entered into partnership and removed to the Store corner of King and Royal streets, where they have have for Sale a general assortment of DRY GOODS, and daily expect a further supply.
Horsburgh & Calder.
April 2. d2w

TO RENT,
A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to
George Youngs.
February 26.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

☞ The Subscriber has been admitted to the Bar of the Circuit Court held in Alexandria, and wishes to practice therein.
FRANCIS L. LEE.
April 5.

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.
Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by *Joseph Neale* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein named, to *Peter Sheron*, I will expose to sale, (for cash) at the coffee house, in the town of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 21st of April next, at one o'clock,
An Acre of Ground,
Lying on the south side of Duke street, and bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes in the suburbs of Alexandria.
John Dunlap, *Trustee.*
March 31. dts

☞ *REMOVAL.*
T. CRAVEN has removed his Store next door to *Mott's tavern*; where he offers for Sale a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
And daily expects a further Supply.
April 3.

LOST,
On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,
The outer Case of a WATCH.
It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.
Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the
PRINTER.
February 22. d

HENRY K. MAY
Has now landing, for Sale,
65 tons Plaister of Paris,
60 boxes Mould Candles,
20 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels Prime Pork,
6 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
1 leagur Cape Madeira Wine
In STORE,
London Particular,
London and New-York Market
Particular and Cargo Teneriffe } *Wines.*
Catalonia and Claret
50 barrels No. 1 Cargo and Prime Beef
10 barrels Bounce
4 bales Beerboom Gurrahs
1 bale Fandah Cossas
6 hhds. Molasses
6 casks of Cheese, of superior quality.
April 8. 01m

JAMES SANDERSON
HAS RECEIVED,
A few casks of excellent
CLOVER-SEED,
Which is warranted fresh.
3000 lbs. best green Martinique Coffee
20 barrels New England Rum
20 barrels Whiskey
A few bales upland Georgia Cotton
3 cases Irish Linens
1 bale brown ditto.
Also on Hand,
British Sail Canvas; German Oznaburgs;—and as usual, a general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.
March 24. d

Plaister Paris—afloat.

50 tons Plaister Paris,
1500 feet Oars,
At Lawrason's wharf:
On board the schooner Dove, Capt. ——— from Portland, for sale by
Lawrason & Fowle,
on said wharf.
March 20. d

SALT,
Suitable for the Fisheries.
JUST RECEIVED,
1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per schooner Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants wharf.
William Hodgson.
March 21. d

☞ A few copies of the American Gardener may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

TUNIS CRAVEN,
Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4-4 7/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Manteau,
Fine India Persians,
Bastes, Mamoodies,
Dowlas, Ticklenburg,
Oznaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.
Oct. 22. dtf

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete,
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin, and
Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira,
Bosselle,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Figblue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco,

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.
December 16.

JOSEPH RIDDLE
Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.
September 28. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* at Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.
JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.
September 18. tf

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY *March* 6.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair —on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. JOHN RANDOLPH.—Mr. Chairman, I did expect, on coming to the house this morning, that the friends of the resolution under discussion, would have brought forward some arguments to shew (what they had studiously avoided): that the ability to coerce G. Britain is within the compass of this nation's power; that this power ought now to be exerted, and that the proposed measure is equal to the desired effect. It behoves them to demonstrate all this, before they ask for our support. I did not come down to the house with the expectation of listening to a gross misrepresentation of my expressions yesterday; loose and desultory as I allow them to have been: much less was I prepared to hear such misrepresentations from the lips of aged men, whom I have treated with invariable and guarded respect: between whom and myself there has long existed a political friendship: real on my part, apparent on theirs. I did not indeed expect to hear particular expressions, used by me in the ardor of debate, broken and culled from their connecting members, and mutilated and tortured into meanings, which cold-blooded malice alone could have devised. Sir, in this way of proceeding (without intending any profane comparison) the Bible itself may be made to preach atheism, to declare that there is no God. "*The fool saith in his heart there is no God.*" Taken together, it is inspired wisdom: dismember it, it is impiety.

It has not been denied, by any member on this floor, that the carrying trade: that the commerce and navigation of these states ought to be protected. The only question is *quo modo?* Have you the ability to protect them by war, and are they of sufficient value to justify the expence of such protection. We say no: they cannot pay for so dear a defence, rich as they may be: but above all, they cannot pay us for the loss of our constitution. It is above all price. We go farther: we affirm that trade is now protected by the most efficient means within our power, by discriminating duties, laid by the votes of southern men, and yet, sir, we are threatened with schism, with a dissolution of the union, if we do not adopt particular systems, devised by chance, begotten of ignorance or imbecility. Are these the *mild* and *conciliatory* plans and ideas of which gentlemen boast? Is this mildness? Is this conciliation? Is this peace? The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) with a face of wondrous importance, tells you, that, by the constitution, we have power to raise and maintain armies, to build and equip navies; from which he draws the inference that (under whatever circumstances, I suppose) we must actually do what the constitution allows. And yet that gentleman, in former times, voted with us against armies and navies! Let him justify himself if he can, upon his new principles? I repeat it: if the unjust aggressions of a foreign nation, if indignity and insult, abroad, are always to produce war, the gentleman was criminal in refusing to support the administration in 1798. Yes, you were then compelled to drain the cup of humiliation to its very dregs. Did he put that cup by. Did he vote for fleets and armies, or a suspension of commercial intercourse with France? What was the French edition of the laws of nations then? That a bale of British manufacture (without any question of enemy's property) should subject to seizure and condemnation. And what was the British doctrine in 1793? That France was (with one sweep of the pen) in a state of siege and blockade, and that American flour, &c. should not be carried there at all. And yet against these principles and practices, preposterous and injurious as they were, we did not go to war: at least that gentleman was opposed to such war (if war it may be called) as was waged.

But whilst I acknowledge the carrying trade to be valuable to a certain extent, I must, unless I abandon every pretension to the character of a politician, act on existing circumstances, on things as they are, not as I believe they ought to be. In casting about the first thing (or one of the first) to be considered is revenue. Almost our whole revenue is derived from commerce; that is, from the domestic consumption of imports from abroad. How much comes from the carrying trade? Your statements (I am told) say 800,000 dollars. But if our whole consumption were imported in foreign bottoms, the impost would exceed its present amount by 11 or 1200 thousand dollars. I warn gentlemen against a misrepresentation of this fact. Am I therefore desirous to gain this encrease at the expense of our navigation? Far from it. It would be to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. But what is this branch of the carrying trade, for which gentlemen would sacrifice not only our whole navigation and commerce, but the agriculture and constitution of the country? Look at this trade which is to be guarded at every risk and the men who follow it. Do they carry your products abroad, and bring back goods for home consumption? No, they plunge their hands into your pockets for drawback—during this very session they threatened to plunder the treasury of millions, by a bill happily arrested on its passage. If our fair trade is not protected how comes it that it has grown with a rapidity before unheard of in any age, unknown in any nation? That growth has been nourished by protecting duties, fostered by our neutral position. *We* are the real friends of your navigation. It has grown beneath the shade of discriminating duties; flourished in the sunshine of the neutral character, with the first blight of maratime war it dies.

I am accused too with stigmatising the merchants of the United States. I deny the charge. Every profession and calling of human life is disgraced by unworthy members. The law has its pettifoggers, the church its hypocrites, medicine and politics, too, sir, have their empirics; and if there be two professions in the world, which can be selected for a tendency to develope the pre-existing germ of imperfection planted in our nature, they are the profession of the lawyer and the occupation of the trader. And wherefore? Because they open the wide field of temptation. The wisest prayer that ever was or can be devised for human infirmity, is that which teaches us to deprecate such trials—"We beseech thee, lead us not into temptation!" What is the fact? Whilst we boast of our honor on this floor, our name has become a bye word among the nations. Europe, and Paris especially, swarms with pseudo-Americans, with Anglo and Gallo-Americans, and American French who have amassed immense fortunes by trading in the neutral character, by setting it up at auction and selling it to the best bidder. Men of this description; striplings, without connexions or character, have been known to buy rich vessels and their cargoes, in Amsterdam and Antwerp, and trade with them, under the American name to the Indies. Neutral character has constituted one of the best remittances for colonial produce, or the goods which purchase it; and the trade in this commodity of neutrality has proved a most lucrative branch of traffick. This it is that has sunk and degraded the American name abroad, and subjected the fair trader to vexatious seizure and detention. But I am asked, if we shall submit to a tame and dastardly abandonment of our rights? and by those too, who have made a cowardly surrender of our best interests and our honor when we were well able to have maintained them. I beg leave to reply to this question by asking another. Are you prepared to assert them? To go all lengths to enforce them? In what consists true dignity? In vapouring in the newspapers? In printed handbills and resolutions? Or in taking ground which you can and will maintain, which no charge of fortune shall compel you to desert? *Aut nunquam tentes, aut perfice.* Does the gentleman want a translation? Here is one truly American: "*Stick, or go through.*" This is true dignity: can he give a better definition? And what constitutes false dignity? Playing the part of a Bobadil; bullying England and truckling to Spain; I beg pardon, there is NO Spain: bullying England and truckling to France. This you have done: You know it. When gentlemen tell us of their willingness to publish our proceedings why do they not clear the galleries and take off the injunction of secrecy? Let their private vote correspond with their public profession. And let me tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Smilie) that I would rather have his vote than his speech at any time.—Who would suppose, if he had not averred it, that he held silence and good sense in such high respect, that he preferred the calm decisions of quiet wisdom, to the effusions of empty garrulity.

The gentleman from New York has told us, that after the call of the executive for firm measures, he did not expect this opposition. And does he call this a firm measure? What would have been a firm measure? An embargo. That would have gone to the root of the evil. But that, sir, would not have suited your proteus politicians. There could have been no evasion of that. But your slippery mercantile eels can slide over or under this provision, and leave the whole burthen of suffering to fall on the planter, the farmer, and the real American. The whole revenue (we are told) is derived from commerce. Who pays it ultimately but the consumer, and with as large a profit on the merchant's advance of the duties (often a mere advance of credit) as he receives from any other part of his capital. These new ideas of firmness are either above or below my comprehension. And because we are anxious to see the public debt paid off and the true interests of the nation maintained; because we will not abandon the plough, and struggle to restrain executive influence, we are charged with hostility to all commerce, with insensibility to the honor of our country. When our doors were shut—this is no breach of confidence—one of my colleagues called for the reading of a message from the president, soon after he came into office. It was the most severe and cutting satire that man ever listened to. I say it was a bitter satire on your proceedings, then and now. It recommended the application of our resources to a speedy discharge of the public debt, a rigid adherence to specific appropriations—tying down executive officers to the letter of the law, restricting them to the literal objects and amount of our appropriations. What is the commentary? In time of peace (for I trust no one will call this wind mill attack on Tripoli *war*) the expenditures of the navy department (so far from each item of expence being limited by the specific appropriation for that object) have exceeded the gross sum appropriated for that branch of the public service *sixty per cent!* And if this is a specimen of the yearly cost of hulks rotting in the mud, what estimate can you make of the disbursements in time of actual war against a powerful maritime state; when your seventy-fours are ready for sea? This is naked truth. It rests on figures; if it be not true, how comes it that we have passed two appropriation laws, to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars, during the present session, to cover the navy deficiencies of the last year; almost the only bills that we have passed. Yes, sir, I am for paying one debt off (the cost of a former war) before I enter into another and score up a second. I confess myself to be among the number of those politicians (gentlemen may style them visionary if they please) who hailed the president of the United States as the political Messiah, sent to convince an unbelieving world that a debt once funded, might be paid off, without the intervention of a spunge. If in this I was visionary, at least I was not alone. The promise has been large, the nation calls for its performance. Look at the measures of the government, and when you reckon the Louisiana debt, that created under the British treaty and some others, it will appear that you have nearly scored up as much new debt as you have paid off of the old. I speak of principal: paying the interest of a debt is not diminishing it; and my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. J. Clay) must have taken the interest into his large account of yesterday. The amount of principal redeemed is less than 18,000,000. If gentlemen deny this, let them refer to the treasury statements laid before us at the opening of the session, or call upon the head of that department to state the amount of debt paid and created, within the last five years. But you will be told, for your money you have value received, at least. This I freely acknowledge. I would have given the sum for the Delta of the Mississippi, if it could not have been honorably acquired for less. Of whom did we purchase: from Spain who had wrongfully withheld our right of deposit? So far from it, that we tell her she has yet to make satisfaction for that injury and insult; we bring it into account against her. No, sir, we purchased from France, the rightful proprietor, against whom we then had no subject of complaint.

I am accused by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Smilie) this I suppose is a specimen of his candour—(I am reluctant to say any thing whilst he is absent; I am sorry he has fled his seat); of designedly passing over one of the most important considerations presented by the present object; *the impressment of our seamen.* And at what did that gentleman tell you? That he himself (long as he had trespassed on your time) had been compelled to omit many important things, that he intended to say. This realises the proverb. "One may feed a horse, whilst another must not look over the hedge." I will tell the gentleman, if I had omitted this topic, I had scarcely thrown myself into the carriage that conveyed me home, before I recollected and regretted it. The gentleman may say what he pleases, but he never had, no man ever shall have cause to upbraid me with flinching from any question that may be brought on this floor. Now, sir, let gentlemen lay their hands upon their hearts and answer sincerely if they do believe this resolution has the power to take one American seaman out of a British ship of war? Are gentlemen hostile to impressment, and yet friendly to a naval war, to systems which must eventuate in the introduction of this system at home, in the subversion of our liberties? Let them examine the profound argument of judge Foster on this subject. They will find that Great Britain is compelled to resort to it, to maintain her naval power and her existence. And it is because I am opposed to resorting to the same expedient (for will any man pretend that a great navy can be manned without recurring to it?) because I think it abhorrent to the genius of a free people, that I am against rushing into that naval war, into which gentlemen wish to precipitate us. No, Sir, you cannot command seamen for your navy, in time of war, without impressment. The wealth of Croesus could not sustain the expence, and even if that objection could be removed, the operation by enlistment is too tardy to meet a sudden emergency. If you have difficulty in procuring seamen to serve in the Mediterranean, what will be the case in a war against England. With all their bravery many a man who would willingly meet the corsairs, or even the Dons and Monsieurs, would feel reluctant to be led to battle against a British fleet—and why, Sir? Because waving other considerations, a great proportion of our seamen are foreigners—natives of Great Britain, who still feel prejudices for their parent country. Yes, Sir, the character of the American seaman, like that of the neutral trader, too often eludes our grasp. The moment you make war, much more if you resort to impressment, the American sailor vanishes; he becomes a subject of Denmark: with the first frost, he disappears in the night.

(To be continued.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 11.

A bill from the senate to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and for other purposes, was read and referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

The amendments of the senate to the bill making appropriation for the support of government was read and referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the committee of claims, made a report on the memorial of Amelia Eugene Beaumarchais, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to authorize the state of Tennessee to issue grants, and perfect titles to certain lands therein described; and to settle the claims to the unappropriated land within the same, was read the third time.

Mr. Alston moved to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole, for the purpose of introducing an amendment, declaring that nothing contained in this act should be so construed as to impair the cession act of North Carolina.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Alston and Alexander; and opposed by Messrs. Gregg, J. C. Smith and G. W. Campbell, and disagreed to, ayes 28.

When the bill was passed, yeas 63, nays 28.

A message was received from the president of the United States, transmitting the returns of the militia of the several states.

The bill to prohibit the officers of the army and navy of the United States from holding or exercising any civil office, was read a third time.

We omitted in our last paper to state that the blank in this bill was so filled as to give it effect from the third of July next.

Messrs. Stanford, Quincy and Eppes supported, and Messrs. Gregg, Smilie, Findley and Sloan opposed the passage of the bill. The debate turned principally on the constitutionality of adopting a principle which, it was contended, would have a retrospective effect, by compelling those persons, already appointed to both a civil and military office, to vacate one of them.

The question being taken, the bill passed, yeas 64, nays 84.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of conference, appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two houses to the act to repeal so much of any act or acts, as authorise the receipt of evidences of the public debt, in payment for lands of the United States; and for other purposes relative to the public debt; made a report.

The house took up this report, which recommended to the house the receding from their amendment, to strike out that part of the original bill which authorizes the appointment of an agent, with power to make purchases of the public debt by open purchase and allowing him one quarter of

one per cent. on all purchases made by him.

A short debate took place on receding; Messrs. J. Clay and Quincey supported; and Mr. J. C. Smith opposed receding—which was disagreed to—ayes 35—noes 38.

When on motion of Mr. J. Randolph the House resolved to insist on their amendment.

Mr. J. Randolph from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill, making appropriations for carrying into effect the treaty between the United States and Chickasaw tribe of Indians—which was referred to a committee of the whole on Saturday.

The House took up the bill prescribing the effect in each state of the records of judgments, and decrees of the courts of record of every other state.

A debate of considerable length arose on this bill.

A motion made by Mr. G. W. Campbell to postpone the bill indefinitely was lost; when it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday; Ayes 63.

Mr. J. Randolph from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to carry into effect certian Indian treaties which was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the secretary of the navy, transmitting in obedience to the resolution of yesterday, an estimate of the monies necessary for repairs of vessels, store rent, pay of armorers, freight, and contingent expenses.

From the CHARLESTON COURIER.

THE MORALIST.

The following is submitted for publication, to the monitor.

Optimum elige, suave et facile, illud faciet consuetudo.

The faculties of human nature are so subject to the influence of habit, whether of a favorable or unfavorable tendency, that happiness or misery may be seen to flow from care or negligence rather than accident or providential misfortune. Having at present the consideration of man's native depravity or excellence, let us advert to his infant state, when no prejudices of the world are incorporated with his disposition, and the qualities of the mind and heart, like the tendrils of the pliant vine, may be inclined to the direction of their guardian hand.

He whom nature has appointed to preside over the passions, and direct the reason of the child, should observe the earliest principles of action, and, as they advance or subvert the cause of virtue, *encourage or censure them.* Love of praise, and fear of reproach are among the first principles which actuate the human mind. To fix the proper grounds of their exercise and establish just standards for their constant application, is the first and most important duty.

The weakness and instability of youth are provided with aids in the capacity and quickness of age. Objects of pursuit should be presented to the young, with the most cautious reflections, and enjoined with unmoved decision, until their conduct shall be the result of inclination, rather than obedience: For so fond is a man of his own powers, so partial to their exercise, that he advances but a little step in the path of life, before he exhibits the passion of self love and the motive of self interest.

To observe those objects, in which are to be engaged the powers of the body and the mind, and to enlist on the side of virtue the motive and the passion, must produce the happiest influence in every stage of life, in every state of society.

The sedulous parent, at the tender season of childhood, imitating the father of the human race, should dispense "*line upon line and precept upon precept.*" Impressions at this age are easily made, a basis easily formed and lastingly preserved by repetition & attention; but precept should be sanctioned by example. Man is an imitative being, and extraneous causes influences sensation long before reflection. Under the conviction of this truth, whose foundation is deeply laid in human nature, who concerned for the interest of his offspring would neglect until the maturity of reason, both the mind & the heart, fields in which weeds and flowers promiscuously grow in wild luxuriance. Man being the creature of favor, differs from others in the means of attaining, not in the possession of superior excellence. Look around and inquire, is there another creature which commences active existence, under such circumstances of ignorance and weakness?

The morning of life passed away, again inquire who is the Lord of creation? The force of example, with the application of reason, must give the stamp to character. In vain may it be urged that some are obstinate by nature, and all a parent's efforts are fruitless. They inadvertently expose their negligence as excuse for want of success; this obstinacy has its foundation, in what? in parent's inattention in earliest infancy. We use the terms, because they convey just ideas; if it be doubted let us look into antiquity.

Whence arose the Spartan character? ——What time did they think too early to implant those principles which made them what they were? Whatever that character may have been, tho' stained by many faults, it bore a similitude to its principles and confirms the assertion that the character of man is the fruit of education.

The early bent of youth though attributable to parents, may often when it is unhappy, reflect no censure on them, as being similar, since too much goodness may be the indirect cause of intollerable perverseness; yet it argues the immense importance of the subject, and the great necessity of vigilance.

But parents are not alwas and only responsible; the time of maturity arrives; the burden is transferred; duties are proposed, and there is ability to discharge them; the time when the maxim of "*quisque suæ fortunæ faber*" may be illustrated in his progress. The same cares which occupied an anxious parent's breast must be transferred together with their objects, a regard for our peace, and observance of responsibility; else we fall in the slippery path which we are about to tread. Let us not smile at the gifts of fortune, or rest in security. Clouds have often obscured the evening of that day which arose in brightness and serenity.

EDWIN.

Saturday, March 15.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, April 15.

The Norfolk Ledger, of the 7th instant, says, "The schooner Medusa, Capt. Gold, arrived here on Saturday in 12 days from Laguira. She had been sent out express, to apprise the government of the province of Carraccas of Miranda's expected expedition; he had not been heard of when Captain Gold sailed. If Miranda is actually bound to Caraccas it is probable his attempt will fail, as with notice to the government, the force he has must be inadequate to any important object."

Captain Phillips, from Havanna, informs us that intelligence had reached that place the day before he sailed, of the expedition under General Miranda, having left New York; and had excited some apprehensions among the Americans. An embargo was talked of, and a 74 gun ship was ready for sea, having her sails bent.—Intelligence had also been received, of the ship Leander's having been twice boarded by British cruizers, the first time in the Mona passage, when they stated that they were bound to St. Domingo, and were suffered to pass. The second time she was boarded, they made the same statement, but from the latitude in which she was, it was evident, that was not her destination, and the British commander proposed sending her into port, when the captain of the Leander produced his passports from the British government, and was suffered to proceed.

[*Charleston Courier.*]

Extract of a letter from a passenger on board the schooner Atalanta, from Charleston bound to New-Orleans, dated Nassau, (N. P.) March 20, 1806.

"You will perceive the misfortune which has happened to the schooner Atalanta, by the papers which you will get by the Gabriel Duvall. I lost every thing but what was on my back, and was glad to get off so. Three Frenchmen and myself took to a raft about 10 o'clock in the day and made out with great difficulty to get on shore, on one of the Keys, and were taken off before night by the wreckers. The remainder, consisting of about 20, blacks and whites, were taken off about 4 o'clock, and at 5, scarcely any vestige of the vessel remained. The wreckers treated us with the greatest humanity; they do not deserve the reproaches that are commonly cast on their name."

The following letter from New York, dated April 10th, gives a farther account of the proceedings of the circuit court on the affair of the Leander. The editor of this Gazette presents his sincere thanks to the gentleman to whom he is indebted for these interesting details.

(*U. S. Gazette.*)

"The district attorney, yesterday morning, filed general demurrers to the pleas in abatement of the defendants; they joined in demurrer, upon which he moved for leave to bring on the argument of the demurrer. The defendants asked the court to indulge them with a little time to prepare for the argument, as it was impossible for them to foresee what course the district attorney would take issue upon it. The district attorney opposed the application for delay, declaring that the plea was a frivolous one, filed merely for delay, and that the court would give no indulgence to the party filing it.

In reply, Mr. Colden, one of the defendant's counsel, declared, that however frivolous the district attorney might consider the plea, the counsel for the defendant had full confidence in it; that the arguing of it would present to the court a question of equal importance perhaps with any that had ever been discussed in it; whether a grand jury was an arbitrary, despotic tribunal, superior to all law, or were bound in their deliberations by those rules of evidence, upon which the liberty and security of every man depended? that he entertained a hope, whenever the question should be argued, of being able to convince the court, *to convince even this court*, that the plea was good. The judge called upon Mr. Colden to explain what he meant by the words "*even this court*," which he had laid so much emphases on, saying, that the only construction the court could put upon them was, that this court had acted in this business partially and improperly, and that it would therefore be more difficult to convince it than it would be to convince any other court. Mr. C. said that what he had said, he had said, and that if the court put improper constructions on it, he could not help it. The judge said that if he did not make some further explanation, or apologize for the expressions he had used, the court must consider him in contempt and act accordingly. Mr. C. declared he could make no apology, whereupon the court ordered him to be committed for contempt.

While the clerk was writing the order, Mr. Colden, after consulting with his friends, rose and declared to the court, that by the words "*even this court*," he meant to imply, that as the judge who now presided was the same before whom the original examinations had been taken, he might be supposed to act under the influence of former impressions, and that it would therefore be more difficult to convince him than a judge who had heard nothing on the subject; and that he intended no contempt of the court. With this the judge declared himself satisfied, and annulled the order for his commitment. After some other observations on the subject of postponement, the judge granted it untill afternoon and no longer. The demurrer was argued in the afternoon with great ability. The judge will give his opinion this day.

"In the afternoon the grand jury came in, and handed a paper to the court. The judge asked them it they had gone through their business, and being answered in the affirmative, thanked them for their faithful attendance and dismissed them. On opening the paper, lo! it was a presentment against the judge, charging his conduct in taking the examinations in March, with being arbitrary and subversive of the first principles of law and liberty! It is said, that the judge having read the paper, did not hand it to the clerk, but kept it in his own possession, so that its contents are only known from what has come out from some of the grand jury."

ON SCANDAL.

——"*Hæret lateri lethalis Arundo.*"

Against scandal there is no defence. Hell cannot boast so foul a fiend; nor man deplore so fell a foe: It stabs with a word—with a nod—with a shrug—with a look—with a smile: It is the pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveller cannot avoid: It is the heart searching dagger of the assassin: It is the poisened arrow, whose wound is incurable: It is the mortal sting of the deadly adder: MURDER is its employment: INNOCENCE its prey—and RUIN its sport.

The following verses are published in the London papers, immediately after their most splendid description of the Funeral of lord Nelson, on the 8th of January. They are certainly *from* a great statesman *on* the greatest admiral in the world. We can scarcely say whether they do greater credit to the Hero or the Poet.

[*Ed. Rich. Enq.*]

ON THE DEATH OF LORD NELSON.

By the Hon. C. J. Fox.

In Death's terrific icy arms
The brave illustrious Nelson lies;
He's free from care and war's alarms,
Sees not our tears, nor hears our sighs.

Cold is the heart where valor reign'd,
Mute is the tongue that joy inspir'd,
Still is the arm that conquest gain'd,
And dim the eye that glory fir'd.

Too mean for him a world like this!
He's landed on the happy shore,
Where all the brave partake of bliss,
And heroes meet to part no more.

THEFT!

STOLEN, from the subscriber's house, a SILVER TEA POT & CREAM POT, marked B.D. All persons are cautioned against purchassing them; and silversmiths are requested to stop them if offered for sale. A reward will be given of TEN DOLLARS for the Plate, and FIFTY DOLLARS for the Thief.

B. DADE.

April 15. dgt

NOTICE.

WHEREAS an advertisement did appear in sundry newspapers under the signature of *Thomas Fairfax*, dated Alexandria, April 1st, 1806, stating that he did deliver a letter to the Post Rider, in this town, directed to Messrs. George & John Humphreys, of Charlestown, enclosing a post note of the Bank of Alexandria, for two hundred & four dollars 59 cents, which note did not get to hand; and also containing a caution, to prevent any person from receiving the same—The whole of which advertisement was well calculated to make the public believe that I had improperly made use of the said note. But the truth is, that the said Thomas Fairfax had delivered me no such letter, but had put it into the Alexandria post office, from whence it had gone to Charleston, (South Carolina) (with the Alexandria post-mark regularly on it) and has been since safely returned to the owner, in Charleston, Jefferson county, Virginia.

Anthony Moore.

Alexandria, April 15.

Such papers as published the advertisement of Thomas Fairfax, above alluded to, will please publish the above. A. M.

The Sch'r Maria,

Charles Stodder, Master,

Will sail for *Fredericksburg* tomorrow. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board at Merchants wharf, or to

Daniel Murgatroyd.

April 14. dzt

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, state of Maryland,

A MULATTO BOY, by the name of *KILL*, 18 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a serious and likely countenance. He eloped in company with a negro man of Mr. Francis Winfield's, of said county, on the 6th instant, who has a mother living in George-Town. The above lad had on when he went away a round country cotton over jacket, a white Marseilles waistcoat, a reddish cassimere pair of pantaloons, a fur hat and a pair of old boots, and has a large scar down his forehead which he received by a fall when a child. He was seen on Monday last crossing over in the ferry boat from George Town to Alexandria in company with the said Dick, who is a stout black fellow, with thick lips and round shoulders. The above reward will be given to any person who secures the two, so that I get them again, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS for either.

Daniel Carcaud.

April 14. 4t*

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned carrying off said negroes. D. C.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Proposals will be received at the Collector's Office of Norfolk and Portsmouth, for building a DRY STONE WALL on the bank of Potomac, opposite Smith's Point Light House, for securing the same from wasting by the tides and rains; those inclining to undertake the same will be pleased to apply to the subscriber, on or before the 10th of May next.—The wall to be 5 feet at the foundation graduating to two feet at the top in width, and about 9 feet in height, the length about 150 feet, the upper tier of stones to be two feet in width, to answer as a carping to the wall.

Thomas Newton, S. L. H.

Norfolk, April 8. [April 12]

FOR SALE,

For a term of years,

Three young Female Servants,

Accustomed to house work generally.

Enquire of the Printer.

April 7. 3tawsw

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who can come well recommended—from 20 to 25 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

April 3. 3tawtf

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from Walter S. Alexander and Catherine his wife, to the subscriber for securing the payment of 603 dollars 33 cents and interest unto Andrew Scholfield and company, and the further sum of 581 dollars 3 cents, and interest unto Leonard and Thomas Cooke, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for ready money, on Tuesday the the sixth day of May next, one undivided moiety of a tract or parcel of land, lying and being on Potomac river in the county of Fairfax and state of Virginia, containing 450 acres, and adjoining the lands of General Thompson Mason; Augustine J. Smith; and Tobias Lear—distant about seven miles from Alexandria—The sale to commence precisely at 12 o'clock of that day.

G. DENEALE, Trustee.

April 3 cots.

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

ROBERT GRAY

Has lately received

A Consignment of Books,

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Among which are the following Friend's Books

Barclay's Apology,
Life of Lady Guion,
Ellwood's Sacred History,
Life of Thomas Story,
Life of Samuel Bownas,
Life of John Grattan,
Life of Margaret Lucas,
Try's Poem,
Ellwood's Davides,
John Richardson's Life,
Collection of Memorials of Friends,
Life of Mary Pieasley, &c. &c.

March 31.

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received

150 bolts first quality Russian heavy CANVASS,

1,500 pieces long and short India NANKEENS,

For Sale on moderate terms.

March 21. d

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

A Journeyman Baker:

I WANT TO EMPLOY

ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New-York, as a *Foreman*. A single man would be preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller.

March 13. d

FOR SALE,

An elegant three story Brick House, on the corner of King and Columbus streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*. ☞ YOUNG NEGROES or GROCERIES will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to Col. *George Deneale*, or to the subscriber in the City of Washington.

Nicholas Voss.

February 10. law

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Macleod & Lumsdon*, Painters, of Alexandria, was dissolved the 20th instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same are requested to come forward and settle as speedily as possible, as it is desirable to close the concern, to either of the subscribers.

Daniel Macleod,
John Lumsdon.

March 21. eo

DANIEL MACLEOD,

PAINTER,

Continues in the same house where Macleod and Lumsdon formerly occupied, next door to Messrs. Mandeville and Jamesson, King-street; where he carries on the Sign, Transparent, and Ornamental Painting; Gilding and Enameling, Framing and Cleaning Pictures; Masonic Aprons, Colors for Regiments, Marbleing and all kinds of Wood imitated.

Also has for Sale,

Oils, Turpentine, Putty & Paints of all kinds, dry and ground in oil; Window and Picture Glass, of various sizes; which he will sell reasonable for cash.

March 21. eo

☞ REMOVAL.

JOHN LUMSDON,

HAS removed to the lower end of King street, nearly opposite Mr. Robert Young's Store, where he intends carrying on the House Painting and Glazing business as usual, and will keep for sale, a regular assortment of Paints and Oil, together with Window and Picture Glass, of various sizes.

March 21. eo

Union Cheap Bread Manufactory.

THE subscriber, impressed with a lively sense of gratitude, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto experienced from the citizens of Alexandria, begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the same; and respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced business in that commodious and central stand, on Royal street, lately in the occupancy of Mr. *Lowell*; where he intends carrying on the Loaf-Bread-Baking business extensively, and flatters himself from his knowledge and experience in the above business, to render general satisfaction. His present assize of bread is as follows:—The 20 cent loaf, 5 lbs—10 cent loaf, 2 1-2 lbs—5 cent loaf, 1 1-4 lbs—and the 3 penny loaf 1 lb—made of choice superfine flour.

Edward Lee.

March 19. law4w

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and *FOR SALE BY*

JAMES KENNEDY, Jun.

DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON,

Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female Complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentries, diarrhœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; *Or Cough Drops,*

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs*. Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box,

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-seed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen

March 27. 2aw

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, from *Thomazin Ellzey* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from said Ellzey to Daniel M'Carty Chichester, will be exposed to public sale, on that part of the premises now in the tenure of Mr. John Barnes, on SATURDAY the 26th day of April next, at 12 o'clock,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

ADJOINING EACH OTHER,

Containing about 500 acres, situate in the county of Fairfax, on the north fork of Pohick Run, about 3 miles from Fairfax court house.

Doddrige Pitt Chichester.

March 28. law4t

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of BULL & Co. late of the city of Alexandria, having been heretofore dissolved, all persons having any demands against said company are requested to present the same to Mr. *William Bardeman*, of the same place, who will forward them to the subscribers for settlement.

MANAEN BULL, (for self)
ROBERT LEMON, &
SETH GRIFFITH,
} Late partners & authorized to settle the business of the concern

Laurel (Del.) Feb. 24, 1806. [Ap. 2.] 1aw3w

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

MOUNT-EAGLE,

The beautiful COUNTRY-SEAT of the late Lord *Fairfax*—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty-nine and an half acres of Land, bounded on one side by Hunting-Creek. Upon the premises there is every necessary convenience requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Mansion-House, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke-House, Stable and Carriage-House, a good Garden enclosed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a most diversified and extensive prospect, healthiness of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it must be considered as one of the most desirable places of residence in this part of the country.—Apply to *William Herbert*, Esq. of this town, or to the Subscriber near Patuxent iron-works, Prince-George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.

January 16. 1aw

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has taken letters of administration on the estate of John Fowler, esq. late of Fairfax county, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment as soon as possible, and those who have claims against the estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber, in order that he may be enabled to close his administration.

William Deneale.

Fairfax County, March 8. 1aw8t

NOTICE.

TO those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of *Powell* and *Denney*, as well as *Denney* and *Powell*, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indiscriminately.

Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authorised to settle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, should any apply there in preference to the subscriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.

January 30. 1aw

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax-street, near Duke street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hoge. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker*.—As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

☞ I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax-street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of February 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1. 1805. (Dec. 10.) 1aw

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

(Price one Dollar.)

A new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY.

By MRS. GLASS.

1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be sent up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassees, Ragouts, Pickling, Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 20. d

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 21st of this month will be sold, at public vendue, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, ONE ACRE OF GROUND, situate on Gibbon, between Alfred and Columbus streets, and on which there is a small wooden building.

WM MAC CREERY, } Assignees of
JAMES H. HOOE, } J. Gill's estate

April 12. dtf

FOR SALE,

Two elegant Riding Chairs, with tops and harness complete;

On the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit——Apply to the PAINTER, or,

THOMAS WHITE, jun. Blacksmith.

April 8. eotf

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land, in Stafford county, about four miles above Aquia, containing 500 acres. The said land is well watered and heavily timbered, and has on it all the necessary accommodations for a family. The terms of payment will be, one third in hand, and the other two thirds at two annual instalments. Bonds, with approved security, will be required. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Dr. *John Bronaugh*, Dumfries.

William Bronaugh.

Stafford county, 31st March. 2aw4w

A great Bargain may be had.

I wish to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river.—There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the Plaister of Paris, from the fullest experiments—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

February 7. eotf

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be Sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May next, at Hay-Market, (being the first day of the next district court to be held there)

TWO hundred acres of LAND, more or less, known by the name of *Greenwich*, and lying in the county of Prince William, four miles from Hay Market, on the road leading from thence to Fredericksburg and the Carolina's.—The back road from the city of Washington to the southern states also runs through the land, which renders it an eligible stand for a tavern, it is also a good stand for a store.—There are several houses, with a well of excellent water on this land, which lies well for cultivation, and has a considerable quantity of wood on it. The Plaister of Paris also appears well adapted to the soil, as I raised fine clover on it from the application of that manure only.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in 6 months, one third in 12 months, and the remaining third in 18 months from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment thereof. Possession will be given immediately to the purchaser, and a good title made on receipt of the first payment.

Bertand Ewell.

February 17. 2aw 6t

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

In Prince, near Water-street, Alexandria.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on the business of making and repairing *Instruments;* and has for sale, Piano Fortes, plain and additional key'd Violins, &c. on reasonable terms; also offers his services for tuning and regulating the different Instruments, but thinks proper to inform the public his terms for tuning, so that there may be no misunderstanding hereafter, viz.

	dl. cs.
For tuning a Grand Piano Forte,	2 00
Do. Harpsichord,	2 00
If quilling do.	5 00
Square Pianos, (imported)	1 50
Do. Do. American manufacture,	1

Strings, and other repairs, besides tuning—*extra charge.*

If called on to go in the country—*additional charge*, according to the time and distance.

☞ As it is troublesome booking and calling for such trifles, the subscriber hopes that those that employ him, will not think hard of it, to pay the cash as soon as the job is completed.

John Sellers.

March 8. d3t 1aw tf

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.